[THURSDAY, *October* 11, 1770.] THE [NUMB. 1449.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 16th of *Aug.* 1770.
Flour at 18*s.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	46s. 0d.
Flour——	18s. 0d.	Pork	85s. 0d.
Brown Bread	17s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 0d.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 2d.	Bohea Tea	5s. 6d.
New-England ditto	2s. 4d.	Chocol. per Doz.	20s. 0d.
Muſcovado Sugar	5s. 0ds.	Bees Wax	1s. 9d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 2d.	Nut Wood ⅌	29s. 0d.
Molaſſes	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto ⅌	17s. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

☾'s *Age.*		*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H.	M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	☾	3	after 6	25	before 6	Laſt qu. this Day. 7 Aft.
FRIDAY	23	4	6	27	6	
SATURDAY	24	5	6	28	6	
SUNDAY	25	6	6	29	6	
MONDAY	26	7	6	30	6	
TUESDAY	27	7	6	32	6	
WEDNESDAY	28	8	6	33	6	

Days 11 Hours 10 Minutes the 11th.

TWO Thouſand Four Hundred Weight of SHEEPS WOOL, to be ſold, by WALTER FRANKLIN, at 15*d* per lb. altogether, and if not ſold by the 18th October, then to be ſold at Vendue, in Lotts, on the Bridge, by the Coffee-Houſe. 48 49

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, the 8th Day of *September*, 1770.

ORDERED,

THAT the two ſeveral Meſſages from his Majeſty's Council, of the 5th and 7th of April laſt, with the Reſolutions thereupon; the Meſſage of the Houſe to the Council, with a Copy of the ſaid Reſolutions; and the Counſel's Anſwer to the ſame; and all other Matters relative thereto, be printed and made public.

By Order of the Houſe,
THOMAS FARR, Jun. *Clerk.*

MESSAGE from his Majeſty's Council, returning the Tax Bill.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

ON Reading the Schedule of the Tax-Bill a ſecond Time, we are much ſurpriſed to find the following Charge, *(to wit)* To Jacob Motte, Eſq; advanced by him to Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gadſden, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Parſons, Mr. Ferguſſon, Mr. Dart, and Mr. Lynch, by a Reſolution of the Houſe of the 8th of December laſt, £.10500. which Sum appears by the ſaid Reſolution, to have been ordered to be advanced by the Public Treaſurer, out of any Money in the Treaſury, to be paid into the Hands of the above Gentlemen, who were to remit the ſame to Great Britain, for the Support of the juſt and conſtitutional Rights and Liberties of the People of Great Britain and America.

It is by no Means our Wiſh or Inclination, to draw into Queſtion, any Points that may tend to weaken that Harmony and Confidence, which has of late ſo happily ſubſiſted between both Houſes, and which it is our daily Study to cultivate and improve; but Gentlemen we muſt take heed, that in our Legiſlative Station, We do not compliment one ſet of Virtues, at the Expence of others, and it is our Duty if poſſible, by a happy Combination, ſo to intermix and blend them, for the public Good, that in attending to one Principle of Policy, We do not at the ſame Time violate another.

Fully ſenſible that We live under a Kind and gracious Prince and are bleſſed with a Conſtitution, which has perhaps arrived at as great a State of Perfection as human Wiſdom can extend to, We cannot perſuade ourſelves, that a Grant of ſuch a Sum, is, in any Senſe honourable, fit, or decent, not fit or honourable, as We conceive your Juriſdiction to grant, is local and meerly for Provincial Purpoſes, and not decent, as the Grant by the Tax Bill, to Anſwer the Eſtimate thereto Annexed, is expreſsly declared, to be to His Majeſty, and yet contains a Proviſion which tacitly affronts His Majeſty's Goverment, which has ever been, in our opinion, gracious, mild, and good, to all his faithful People.

We do not mean to enter into any ſtale Altercations with you, on the diſputed Claims of both Houſes, on the Head of Money Bills, our ſole View is to appriſe you, of a Difficulty which occurs to Us, on the Face of the Eſtimate, and is likely to prevent that Concurrence, which is abſolutely neceſſary to give effect to the Bill before us. And we really apprehend, that whether we have or have not, a Right to alter or amend a Money Bill, Points which we will not agitate at preſent, and which are indeed foreign to the Subject, in the Way we treat it, Yet we perſuade ourſelves, that you never can expect us to give our Sanction to a Meaſure which cannot obtain the Approbation of our Hearts.

We purpoſely avoid to Diſcuſs whether you can by dint of your own Authority, iſſue any Money out of the Treaſury without the Governor's Conſent, or unleſs ſuch Order is Purſuant to any ſtanding Law, And as on the one Hand, we paſs no Judgment, whether his Honour in the firſt Inſtance, had a controling Power over ſuch Reſolution, in order to prevent its Operation and Effect, ſo on the other, we will not ſupinely reſt this Subject where it muſt ultimately land, in caſe we paſſed it over, leſt according to an ingenious Diſtinction of a Governor many Years ago, the Council's Concurrence ſhould be conſtrued into an expreſs Advice of Council to the Governor to paſs the ſame.

Upon the Whole, We muſt ſincerely hope, that you will for the Sake of the Province, in tenderneſs to expecting Creditors, and to avoid thoſe many Evils which any Delay in the Diſcharge of public Debts inevitably produces, remove that Obſtacle, which at preſent ſets the Tax-Bill at ſo great a Diſtance from our Concurrence and Aſſent.

In the Upper-Houſe of Aſſembly the 5th Day of April 1770.

By Order of the Houſe,
OTH: BEALE.

MESSAGE from the Houſe, in Anſwer to the foregoing.

Honourable Gentlemen,

IN Order to avoid all Altercations and Differences with you, we return you your Meſſage of the 5th Inſtant for your calm and ſerious Re-conſideration, together with the Tax-Bill that accompanied the ſame. *By Order of the Houſe*,
PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker."

April 7, 1770.

MESSAGE from his Majeſty's Council.

In the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY 7th *April* 1770.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

YOUR Determination not to differ with us is perfectly agreeable, though we can by no Means think your Proceedings relative to our Meſſage are parliamentary or proper; we ſend you back the Meſſage; in that you ſee our Sentiments, to which we are determined firmly to adhere.

By Order of the Houſe,
OTHNIEL BEALE.

THURSDAY, the 16th Day of Auguſt, 1770.

The Houſe was moved, that the two ſeveral Meſſages from his Majeſty's Council to this Houſe, of the 5th and 7th of April laſt, with the Meſſage of this Houſe, of the 7th of the ſame Month, to the Council; and the Report of a Committee of this Houſe in the laſt Seſſion, on the ſaid Meſſages from the Council, and the Matters relative thereto, be read.

And the ſame were accordingly read.

Ordered, That a Committee of the following Gentlemen be appointed to conſider what Steps may be neceſſary for this Houſe to take, upon the ſeveral Meſſages from his Majeſty's Council to this Houſe, of the 5th and 7th of April laſt, and to report thereon to the Houſe, viz. Mr. Lynch, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Gadſden, Mr. Rutledge, Colonel Laurens, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Charles-Coteſworth Pinckney.

TUESDAY, the 21ſt Day of Auguſt, 1770.

Mr. Lynch reported from the Committee, appointed to conſider what Steps may be neceſſary for this Houſe to take upon the two ſeveral Meſſages from his Majeſty's Council to this Houſe, of the 5th and 7th of April laſt; and he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, where the ſame was read, and is as followeth, viz.

THE Committee, who was appointed to conſider what Steps will be neceſſary for this Houſe to take, upon the two ſeveral Meſſages from his Majeſty's Council to this Houſe, in the laſt Seſſion, of the 5th and 7th of April,

REPORT.

That they have coolly and deliberately conſidered the ſaid Meſſages, and are of Opinion, that the Houſe was induced, merely by their earneſt Deſire of Peace and Harmony, to return to the Council, for their calm Re-conſideration, their Meſſage of the 5th of April; but the Council returning the ſame unparlimentary, unprecedented and injurious Meſſage, and declaring in a ſubſequent Meſſage, that they were determined firmly to adhere to the ſame: The Houſe can no longer, conſiſtent with the Duty they owe to their moſt gracious Sovereign, their Conſtituents, or their own Honour, defer clearing themſelves of the unjuſt Imputations contained in the ſaid Meſſage; and therefore have come to the following Reſolutions; ſolemnly proteſting, that the Injury to the Creditors of the Public, and all other Evils and Miſchiefs which attend a Difference between the Council and Aſſembly, can by no Means be charged to this Houſe.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the ſaid Meſſage is unparliamentary and unprecedented; that the Charges brought againſt the Privileges and Proceedings of this Houſe, are altogether groundleſs, unſupported by Truth or Juſtice, and manifeſtly calculated to draw upon his Majeſty's faithful Subjects, the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, the heavy Diſpleaſure of their Sovereign, and to render them odious and contemptible to their Conſtituents, and to the reſt of their Fellow-Subjects.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that it cannot, conſiſtent with Truth, Juſtice, or Decency, be aſſerted or inſinuated, that the Act of this Houſe, upon which the ſaid Meſſage is founded, was, or is in any Senſe, diſhonourable, unfit or indecent.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that it is inconſiſtent with Truth or Juſtice, and tends greatly to Sedition, to aſſert or inſinuate, that this Houſe hath been wanting in Decency to his Majeſty, their moſt gracious Sovereign, to whom the Houſe, and every Member thereof, have borne, do and always will bear, that Faith, Allegiance and Affection, which is due to ſo excellent a Prince.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that it is altogether contrary to Truth, and to the undeniable Privileges of this Houſe, to aſſert or inſinuate, that it has not Power to give and grant to his Majeſty, Money, for any other Purpoſes than thoſe which are merely local or provincial; and that even the Excuſe of Ignorance muſt fail his Majeſty's Council upon this Occaſion, inaſmuch as every one of them muſt, and do know, that Monies for other Purpoſes have been very often granted to his Majeſty by this Houſe, and, in many Inſtances, at the particular Requeſt of his Majeſty, and of his Governors.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that by the Denial of the Right of this Houſe, to give or grant to his Majeſty, ſuch Sums of Money as the Exigencies of State may require, and which their Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, will always induce the Houſe to extend to the utmoſt Abilities of their Conſtituents, the Council muſt have intended to ſhew a Neceſſity for the Interpoſition of

ſome Power to raiſe Money upon the Inhabitants of this Province, other than their own Repreſentatives; and conſequently this ſeditious Doctrine muſt manifeſtly tend to increaſe the Diſcontents which have but too long ſubſiſted in his Majeſty's American Dominions.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that this Houſe have, at all Times, when thought neceſſary, (of which the Council cannot be ignorant, as it appears every Year upon the Face of the Treaſurer's Accounts) exerciſed a Right of borrowing Monies out of the Treaſury, all which they have faithfully and punctually repaid; which Right no Governor has ever controled.

Reſolved, As the Opinion of this Committee, that it is a groſs Inſult on his Majeſty, to aſſert, that a Grant of Money for the Support of the juſt and conſtitutional Rights and Liberties of the People of Great Britain and America, can be conſtrued to be diſreſpectful or affrontive to his Majeſty, the great Patron of the Liberty and Rights of all his Subjects.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Paragraph of the Meſſage, which relates to a former Governor taking the Concurrence of the Council, for their Advice to paſs a Bill, ſerves to prove in the cleareſt Manner the DUPLICITY of thoſe Members of his Majeſty's Council, who could in their Legiſlative Capacity paſs a Bill, which they as a Privy-Council intended to adviſe the Governor to reject, and cannot fail to prove to his Majeſty the Inconſiſtency and Abſurdity of their acting in that double Capacity; *and we hope will induce our gracious Sovereign to bleſs this Province with an Upper Houſe, diſtinct from the Privy-Council, and compoſed of independent Men.*

Your Committee recommend to the Houſe, that the foregoing Reſolutions be entered on the Journals, and that a Copy of the ſame be ſent to his Majeſty's Council.

Ordered, That the ſaid Report be taken into Conſideration To-Morrow Morning.

WEDNESDAY, the 22d Day of Auguſt, 1770.

The Houſe (according to Order) proceeded to take into Conſideration the Report of the Committee, appointed to conſider what Steps may be neceſſary for this Houſe to take, upon the two ſeveral Meſſages from his Majeſty's Council to this Houſe, of the 5th and 7th of April laſt.

And the ſaid Report being read, Paragraph by Paragraph, was agreed to by the Houſe.

Ordered, That a Meſſage be prepared to be ſent to his Majeſty's Council, with the Report of the Committee, appointed to conſider what Steps may be neceſſary for this Houſe to take, upon their own ſeveral Meſſages, to this Houſe, of the 5th and 7th of April laſt, as agreed to by the Houſe.

THURSDAY, the 23d Day of Auguſt, 1770.

According to Order, the following Meſſage was prepared to be ſent to his Majeſty's Council; which being read a ſecond Time, was agreed to:

Honourable Gentlemen,

THIS Houſe was prevented, by the Prorogation, from giving any Anſwer to your Meſſage of the 5th and 7th of April laſt: But thoſe Meſſages being of a very extraordinary Nature, the Houſe have, ſince their Meeting, thought themſelves bound to take the ſame into Conſideration, and have come to ſeveral Reſolutions thereupon, which we herewith ſend you.

By Order of the Houſe,
PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

Aug. 23, 1770.

Ordered, That Mr. Williamſon, and Mr. Waring, do carry the Meſſage to the Council.

WEDNESDAY, the 29th Day of Auguſt, 1770.

MESSAGE from his Majeſty's Council, by the Maſter in Chancery, viz.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

THE Reſolutions which accompanied your Meſſage of the 24th Inſtant, contain ſuch unmerited and injurious Reflections, that it becomes our indiſpenſible duty to give them a full Anſwer, and thereby to Vindicate the Honour and Maintain the dignity, of this juſtly offended Houſe.

We apprehend that the Charge of the Unparliamentary and unprecedented Proceedings, is alone imputable to your Houſe, the Evidence whereof, Ariſes from that cool and deliberate Conſideration, which induced you to Return to Us, for our Calm Re-conſideration of our Meſſage of the 5th of April, This Step was a groſs inſult on our underſtanding, and an implied Contempt of our Proceedings, for in the Common intercourſe of the World, a letter Returned, carries an affront, and a letter unanſwered eſtabliſhes the Breach.

We are at a loſs to diſcover, upon what foundation you ſo Preciſely aſſert, that our Meſſage of the 5th. of April, is Unparliamentary and unprecedented, The Tax Bill and Schedule at that Time lay before us for a more valuable Purpoſe we truſt you will allow, than for a blind Concurrence, and upon reading the ſame, we diſcovered that a Sum of Ten Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds, had been iſſued out of the Treaſury by an Order of your Houſe only, and on further enquiry that the ſame had been remitted to England, and a little lapſe of Time has given us to underſtand, that this Sum has been paid into the Hands of a Set of People, who have been daily diſturbing the Repoſe, and embarraſſing the Councils of the beſt of Princes, Alarm'd at this unprecedented Gift, and apprehending that the People of this Province ought not to be tax'd, and the Money drawn out of the Treaſury, by an Order of one Houſe for any ſpecious Pretences whatſoever. We did accordingly ſend a Meſſage on the Subject, expreſſing like faithful Guardians of the Public Treaſure, our diſapprobation of, and diſſent from ſuch an ill adviſed, and unbecoming Meaſure, our Proceedings therefore prove, that we merely oppoſed an injurious Grant, the Confirmation whereof, might probably draw upon you thoſe Evils which your Houſe are of Opinion our Meſſage alone was calculated to produce.

It is a matter of Aſtoniſhment to us, that by your ſecond Reſolution you ſo flatly deny the Truth of our Aſſertion, in any Senſe, and in the Face too of our gracious Sovereign's declared Opinion of the Meaſure, in a late Inſtruction to his Governor, which you have been poſſeſſed of for ten Days paſt,—wherein his Majeſty recites, the Act of your Houſe, which he in his Royal Judgment, conſiders as a dangerous and unwarrantable Practice, and an unconſtitutional Application of his Treaſure, it therefore appears Evident to us, that what is dangerous, unwarrantable, and unconſtitutional, muſt alſo be in a certain Degree at leaſt diſhonourable, unfit, or indecent, and muſt conſequently induce an Opinion, which under ſuch Circumſtances, can never be conſidered as ſeditious, tho' your third Reſolution terms it ſo, that the Houſe has been wanting in Decency to his Majeſty, for it is not a pomp and parade of ſounding Words, but eſſential operative, active and ſubſtantial Endeavours, to render Services to our Sovereign, which are the true, chaſte and genuine Signs, whereby we may know that we do in very Truth, bear that Faith, Allegiance and Affection, which is due to ſo excellent a Prince.

For Anſwer to your 4th and 5th Reſolutions, we muſt obſerve that we only aſſerted, that your Juriſdiction to grant, is Local, and for Provincial Purpoſes, but it is too ſtrain'd a Concluſion, to gather from thence, that we deny your Right to grant Aids to the King, upon a general Principle. As we all know certainly that you have ſometimes regarded a Royal Requiſition, and ſometimes been pleaſed to overlook it; the Right is implied, is neither queſtioned nor doubted by us, and whenever a fit Occaſion ſhall ariſe, to give you clearer Evidence than Words, that we avow your Right in this Particular, you ſhall find a ready and hearty Concurrence on our Parts, to a Grant of Monies to the King, for real Services, which is a Caſe widely different to a Grant of Monies, which we know have been depoſited in the hands of a Society of Men, who have not yet as we can learn, given you for your Liberality, the poor Returns of unwailing Thanks.

We are happy to find, that our Idea of your Power as expreſſed in your Meſſage, is confirmed by, the King himſelf, in the Inſtruction above referred to,—whereby his Majeſty forbids his Governor to give his Aſſent to any Bill by which any Sum of Money ſhall be appropriated to, or Proviſion made for defraying any Expences, incurred for Services or Purpoſes not immediately ariſing within or incident to this Province, unleſs upon ſpecial Requiſition from his Majeſty his Heirs and Succeſſors. And tho' we have abundant Reaſon to Triumph in a Sentiment ſo exactly correſponding with our own, yet as the Act of this Houſe which has given you offence, was grounded upon a clear and undeniable Fact. We mean rather to Rely on the indiſputable Force of the Arguments flowing from it, than on the Royal Apprehenſion of the Caſe, which Circumſtance, tho' flattering in it's Nature, we do not particularly inſiſt on, becauſe our own Judgment firſt ſuggeſted the Impropriety of the Meaſure adopted by your Houſe.

By your ſixth Reſolution, you remind us that you have at all Times when thought neceſſary, exerciſed a Right of borrowing Monies out of the Treaſury, which Right no Governor ever control'd, public Rights has extinguiſhed, becauſe they are ſometimes ſuffered to lay Dormant, neither does a prudent and ſometimes a neceſſary Relaxation of Power, or an occaſional indulgence from the Rigour of it, conſer any Claim to a continuance of the Practice, ſo as to prevent the Revival and exerciſe of clear, original Right, if your Grants have at any Time been as irregular as that which is now the ſubject of Diſpute, you might have been controled by the King's Twenty-ſecond Inſtruction, as entered in the Council Journals, the Governor is directed not to ſuffer any public Money whatſoever to be iſſued, and diſpoſed of, otherwiſe than by Warrant under his Hand, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Council.

We have in Subſtance anſwered your Seventh Reſolve, but at the ſame time charges, that it is a groſs inſult to his Majeſty, to Aſſert what is thereby Stated, it behoves us in an eſpecial Manner, to Remove the Reproach which is caſt upon this Houſe, a voluntary Grant for ſuch a Purpoſe, through ſuch a Channel, is in our Opinion an Affront to Government, without enlarging upon the Reaſons of it, becauſe the King has not apprized you, that the State is in any Danger, he has required no Aids from you to maintain his Royal Dignity at Home, or ſupport his Influence abroad, he hath ſignified no Apprehenſions, that he ſhall ſtand in need of Succours, neither hath he expreſſed a ſingle Wiſh for Money to Support the juſt and conſtitutional Rights and Liberties of Great-Britain and America; and Gentlemen you cannot be Ignorant, that it is his Majeſty's daily Labour, to nouriſh the Root of all our Liberties, together with its Branches, we therefore think that his Majeſty the Great Patron as you juſtly obſerved, of the Liberty and Rights of all his Subjects, may well be truſted with the Care and Guardianſhip of thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings, and that confideing in his Royal Endeavours, we may retain our Monies, for the preſent, and more uſefully apply them to the eſtabliſhing Schools, in the remote Settlements, in granting Bounties on certain Articles of Commerce, and bringing to Maturity, Plans for the future aggrandizement, and Welfare of this proſperous Province.

By your laſt Reſolution, you certainly miſtake the Senſe of the Paragraph in our Meſſage, which you Refer to, for it only ſtates the Diſtinction of a former Governor, who by a happy Conſtruction, would willingly have perſuaded himſelf, that the paſſing the Bill by the Council, in their legiſlative Capacity, implied alſo an advice in their other Station to him as Governor, to give his Aſſent. We know of no other Duplicity, and we hope you will never have Reaſon to Charge us with ſuch a ſpecies of Offence, and therefore we ſend you a plain and diſtinct Anſwer to your extraordinary Reſolutions, as a Specimen of our Candour and of that firm and determined Reſolution, on our Parts, which will make us ſuperior to the mean Views of violating your Rights, or tamely yielding to direct Treſpaſſes on ours.

Upon the whole of this diſagreeable Subject, we cannot but be of Opinion, that your Reſolutions are ill bottomed, and that they are fully and clearly anſwered. And we do in our turn likewiſe, ſolemnly Proteſt that the Injury to the Creditors of the Public, and all other Evils and Miſchiefs which attend a Difference between us, ariſe from that ſingle Act of your Houſe, iſſuing Ten Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds out of the Treaſury, by your own Order, which we could never Reconcile to ourſelves ſo as to participate with you, in any Honour or Diſgrace which might attend the Act. An Act, which we do not perceive one ſingle Houſe of Repreſentatives on this vaſt Continent, with all their Struggles for Liberty, have been induced to adopt an Act which the King himſelf has ſeverely called in Queſtion; and which in our Opinion, all conſiderate and diſpaſſionate Men, muſt for ever diſapprove.

In the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly the 15th Day of Auguſt, 1770.

By Order of the Houſe,
OTHE: BEALE.

Ordered, That the ſaid Meſſage do lie upon the Table.

WEDNESDAY, the 5th Day of September, 1770.

Ordered, That a Committee of the following Gentlemen be appointed, to conſider what Steps may be neceſſary for this Houſe to take, on the Subject-Matter of the Meſſage from his Majeſty's Council to this Houſe, of the 29th Day of Auguſt laſt, which was then ordered to lie upon the Table, and to report their Opinion thereon to the Houſe, viz. Mr. Lynch, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Gadſden, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Mackenzie, Colonel Laurens, and Mr. Charles-Coteſworth Pinckney.

Ordered, That a Meſſage be prepared, to be ſent to his Majeſty's Council, to inform their Honours, that this Houſe being deſirous to finiſh the Buſineſs of the Seſſion, therefore to deſire that their Honours will expedite the Tax-Bill, and Ordinance for appointing a Treaſurer of this Province, which were ſent to them.

Accordingly the following Meſſage was prepared; which being read a ſecond Time, was agreed to:

[To be continued in our next.]

LONDON,

July 25. Monday was heard in the Court of Chancery the cauſe which has been ſome years depending between Mr. Miller, late a bookſellor in London, and Mr. Taylor, bookſeller at Berwick, for vending a pirated edition of Mr. Thomſon's Seaſons, when the Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal were pleaſed to decree, that Mr. Taylor ſhould account to Mr. Millar's executors for all that he had ſold, and farther to decree a perpe-

tual injunction againſt Mr. Taylor. Thus the queſtion about Literary Property is finally cloſed, which is a matter of great concern to many of the bookſellors in London, who have given large ſums of money to authors for their writings; and the bookſellors in town and country will do well to take warning, that they offeud not by ſelling any pirated editions of books.

July 30. It was ſaid on Monday night, with the greateſt confidence, and bets were laid upon it, that the leading men in the Boſton committee, would pay a viſit to the Britiſh capital in leſs than three months.

Aug. 3. Yeſterday a full board of Treaſury was held, at the breaking up of which an expreſs was ſent to Lord North at North End, who, to the ſurpriſe of many did not appear yeſterday at St. James's.

Aug. 6. Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq; one of the Joint Secretaries to the Treaſury, will certainly reſign in a few days; and ——— Robinſon, private Secretary to Lord North, be appointed in his room. Mr. Robinſon already tranſacts the principal part of the Treaſury buſineſs.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed George Mackenzie, Eſq; Captain of the Arrogant, a guardſhip at Portſmouth, to be Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Jamaica, in the room of Commodore Forreſt, deceaſed.

The miniſter is determined upon three points, which the public may be aſſured will be carried into execution before he quits the helm. The firſt, to bring the Americans to a ſenſe of their duty; the ſecond, to have Great Britain indemnified in the ampleſt manner, by all foreign powers on whom ſhe has claims of any ſort; and thirdly, to put the marine, in all its departments, upon a footing on which it has ever yet been known.

Auguſt 7. Yeſterday diſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's office for the colonies from Boſton.

On Saturday laſt his Moſt Gracious Majeſty ſent a gentlemen to Mr. Akerman keeper of Newgate who paid the ſum of 100l, which was levied by the Houſe of Lords on Mr. Edmunds (late publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, in which was inſerted the Lords Proteſt:) the dues to the Black Rod are ordered not to be paid.—An inſtance of Sovereign clemency in ſuch a caſe is not to parallelled.

They write from the continent, that the progreſs of Ruſſia, with the late manœuvers of the King of Pruſſia, and the armaments making by moſt of the continental powers indicate a general war throughout Europe, which it is feared, will take place much ſooner than is expected.

By the great preparations made of late by the King of Pruſſia, it is thought he will ſoon declare either for the Turks or Ruſſians, having been much ſolicited by both parties.——Whoever he takes part with, it will certainly ſoon put an end to that bloody war.

AUGUST 8.

We are aſſured that the report of an accommodation having taken place between the miniſtry and the minority, is not true.

The report of a coalition of parties is entirely falſe and groundleſs; and we are aſſured no union has or will ever take place between the preſent contending parties, the gentlemen in oppoſition have frequently declared, that they will never come into power again, unleſs every man who has attached himſelf to the preſent adminiſtration be diſmiſſed from his employment.

Lord N—— has received a certain aſſurance of the certain poſſeſſion of all his honours and emoluments—till the tenth of November next at leaſt.

We are aſſured that a great Lawyer talked very confidently to an exalted Perſonage, of his reſolution to retire before the approach of winter, having laboured ſufficiently in the ſervice of his country.

It is alſo ſaid, that an eye has been caſting of late among the gentlemen of the robe for a ſucceſſion ſufficiently qualified to fill up the vacancy, if a certain reſignation ſhould take place.

It is ſaid General Paoli is ſoliciting the intereſt of his friends to procure him a command in the honourable Eaſt-India Company's ſervice.

We are poſitively aſſured, that the moſt coercive meaſures are now adopted by the major part of a certain Board, to reduce the refractory Americans to their duty.

We here a commercial treaty is concluded between the King of Sardinia and the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Auguſt 8. In laſt night's Gazette a reward of one thouſand pounds, clear of all deductions, is offered by the Lords of the Admiralty, to any perſon who ſhall, within three months, diſcover any of the perſons concerned in ſetting fire to the ſtore-houſes and buildings in the dock-yard at Portſmouth; and his majeſty promiſes his pardon to any of the ſaid offenders (except the perſon who actually ſet the premiſes on fire) who ſhall diſcover any one or more of his accomplices in the ſaid offence, ſo that he or they may be apprehended and proſecuted to conviction.

It is certain and a very pleaſing fact, that there are now in the ſtore houſes of Chatham-yard only, utenſils of every kind ſufficient to equip forty capital ſhips of the line.

Orders are now given for more ſhips of war to inveſt the town of Boſton, and for more regiments, who are to re-aſſume their old quarters in it.

By a gentleman lately arrived in town from Britanny we are informed, that the ten ſhips of the line, prepared to ſail at Breſt, have all of them double decks.

An honeſt jack tar ſeeing the D— of C———— at Portſmouth ſcribbling with his pencil in a pocket-book, cried out, "I wiſh your R—l H——s would write me a love-letter to Blue Moll at Wapping.

Briſtol, Auguſt 4. Saturday laſt died at his lodgings at Clifton, Robert Dinwiddie, Eſq; aged upwards of 80, many years Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, whith office he ſome time ſince quitted on account of his years.

BOSTON, October 4.

In the Engliſh papers are a number of letters from Boſton, containing the debates at Faneuil-Hall, relative to non-importation, reports of committees, &c. with many bitter and cruel reflections on the inhabitants of the town, who have ſuffered moſt of any colony by the agreement: The adherence to the agreement in June laſt, and the Philadelphians and New-Yorkers joining therein, gave a moſt ſenſible alarm to the people in England, and made even the enemies of America do juſtice to *the public virtue and patriotiſm of its inhabitants*, which they allow is unparelleled in modern times: ——But how will they be affected when the orders arrive from New-York for goods; which doubtleſs would be in a week after Capt. White ſailed! Certainly they would be ſurpriſed.

We hear a ſnow from Maryland, bound to this place, laden with flour, wheat, and flax-ſeed, was caſt away laſt Saturday ſe'nnight on the Sow and Piggs, near Martha's Vineyard. The people were ſaved.

PHILADELPHIA, Octo. 8.

On Saturday ſe'nnight ſailed the Ship London-Packet Captain Cook, for London, by which Veſſel the merchants concerned in the Britiſh Trade, have forwarded their Orders for all ſorts of goods from Great-Britain, except teas, and ſuch other Articles as are or may be ſubject to duties for the Purpoſe of raiſing an American revenue; conſiſtent with the ſalutary alteration made on the 20th ult, in the non-importation agreement, by a conſiderable number of the ſubſcribers thereto—And it is not doubted that every true friend to the liberties of America, will diſcountenance the importation of dutied articles from England, and thereby defeat the machinations of our enemies.

On Thurſday the —*famous* AMERICANUS, who, on monday laſt, was *properly diſtinguiſhed* by the virtuous and diſcerning freeholders of this city and county, arrived in Town, on his *much-jaded* Galloway, from Bucks (whither he had precipitately fled, with the *great* and *important* news, that he had by a *maſterly ſtroke* in *politics* obtained a ſeat in the Aſſembly as a Repreſentative for that county,—ſo now that great '*Friend to Liberty*' ſtill '*ſoars* ALOOF on *the Wings of Fame and Fortune*,' (as his apology expreſſes it) regardleſs of thoſe who ſhould *preſume* to aſſert that he (a non-reſident) *ſmuggled* himſelf into the houſe at the '*back door*' contrary to the tenor of the Bill, he once drew up in order to deprive a non-reſident member for another county, of a ſeat in the Aſſembly.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

SEEING of late ſeveral extracts of letters, dated London and elſewhere, containing reflections on the people of Boſton, for a duplicity of conduct, not very conſiſtent with their profeſſed ſpirit of liberty; and finding that brother Philadelphus, has drawn a ſerious argument in favour of the breach of the non-importation ſcheme, from theſe aſperſions, I beg leave, by means of your paper, to aſk the authors of ſuch letters, or Philadelphus, a few queſtions; in anſwering which, they will much oblige the public and their friend,

PENNSYLVANIUS.

GENTLEMEN,

As you have publickly traduced the people of Boſton, by your hints and innuendoes; be ſo good as to give the public, ſatisfactory anſwers to the following queries.

I. Why Caſtle William is taken from them, if they did aſſiſt and ſtrengthen the miniſtry by their underhand dealings?

II. Why in the whole conteſt between the miniſtry and America; the whole force of the former is bent againſt the Boſtonians?

III. Why their charter alone is threatened to be taken from them, and an armed fleet ſent againſt them?

IV. Why the miniſtry intend to uſe ſuch coercive meaſures with them, as makes it neceſſary for them to have the ſanction of the Britiſh parliament to their proceedings?

V. Whether theſe things do not prove irrefragably, that the aſperſions caſt on the Boſtonians are falſe, and unworthy of credit?

Burlington County, in New-Jerſey, Sept. 8, 1770

WHEREAS the merchants and freeholders of the city of New-York have very injudiciouſly, and in direct violation of their public faith, broke through the general non-importation agreement, to the great encouragement of the enemies to the freedom of America:——We the committees of the townſhips of Cheſterfield, Mansfield, Hanover, Springfield, and Nottingham, in the County aforeſaid, by order of our reſpective town-meetings, convened in Mansfield aforeſaid, being apprehenſive of the fatal conſequences that may reſult from a general importation of merchandize from Great-Britain, at this juncture; and leſt our ſilence on ſuch an occaſion might be conſtrued as an acquieſcence in the meaſure, do hand down to our poſterity the following reſolutions,

I. That we owe and will maintain all due allegiance to our rightful ſovereign George the third, king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, &c.

II. That we are as much the natural ſubjects of the dominion of Great-Britain, as any within the realm; and that as ſuch we have an undoubted right to all the privileges of its happy conſtitution.

III. That one of the capital privileges of the Britiſh conſtitution, is that of the ſubject's being taxed by his repreſentative only, and that therefore the late act of the Britiſh parliament, impoſing a duty on tea, glaſs, &c. is unconſtitutional, and oppreſſive.

IV. That as a teſtimony to the world of our diſapprobation of the New-Yorkers conduct, we will not purchaſe, nor ſuffer to be purchaſed by any under our direction, any goods or merchandize from the inhabitants of the colony of New-York, nor of any perſon or perſons that ſhall or may purchaſe, procure, or receive them, directly or indirectly, from thence, until the aforeſaid act, impoſing a duty on tea, glaſs, &c. is totally repealed, they return to a ſenſe of the duty they owe their fellow ſubjects, or thoſe reſolves be diſſolved by the above committees.

V. That we will not purchaſe, nor ſuffer to be purchaſed, by any under our direction, any goods or merchandize (American manufactures only excepted) of any pedlar or petty-chapman whatever.

VI. That any perſon or perſons, who may be ſuſpected of having in his, her or their poſſeſſion, any goods or merchandize imported in, brought from or through the province of New-York, who ſhall refuſe, when requeſted by any perſon or perſons, appointed for that purpoſe, to give an account in what manner they came by ſuch goods, &c. ſhall be deemed guilty of a violation of this agreement, and his, her or their names publiſhed, in order that they may be handed down, with deſerved infamy, to poſterity.

VII. That we will exert ourſelves, by all legal and conſtitutional means, to aid and aſſiſt thoſe, who, by ſtrictly adhering to the non importation agreement, generouſly ſacrifice their private intereſt to ſerve the public good.

Ordered, that theſe reſolves be ſigned by the clerk of theſe committees, and publiſhed in the Philadelphia News papers.

ROBERT EMLEY, CLERK.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to his Friend in New-York, dated the 1ſt of October.

"I have juſt Time to acquaint you of the Death of that faithful and ſucceſsful Miniſter of Chriſt, the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD, who died Yeſterday at Newbury, about Forty Miles from Boſton.—He arrived there the Evening before from Plymouth, in New-Hampſhire, in as good Health as uſual, and was ſeized the next Morning about Six o'Clock with an Aſthmatic Fit, in which he expired. How happy for himſelf, to be thus inſtantly tranſlated from Earth to Heaven, and at once delivered from all Manner of Evil, and put into the Poſſeſſion of all poſſible Good!

"His laſt Viſit has been kindly received by all Ranks of people among us; and his lively evangelical Manner of preaching met with univerſal Approbation. His Corps are ſent for to Boſton, to be there reſpectfully interred by his numerous mourning Friends; and Mr. Pemberton has been deſired to preach his funeral Sermon."

Friday laſt the Body of a Man was taken up in the Eaſt-River, near Long-Iſland Ferry Stairs.——It is ſaid, he came Paſſenger in the Brig Mansfield, who arrived here laſt Week from Liverpool, and that he muſt have fell over board on Sunday Night laſt, as he had been miſſing ſince that Time. We hear he was a Cabinet-maker by Trade, and when taken up had a conſiderable Sum of Money about him, and a Watch in his Pocket.

On Sunday night, one Elizabeth Clark, a young woman, (who came a child from Ireland, ſerved her time in this city, and has ſince been hired and behaved well in ſeveral families in town) who had for ſome time been ſuſpected of being with child, which ſhe always denied, was found to have been recently deliver'd, and on ſearch a new born infant, ſaid to be full grown, and with marks of violence on the body, was diſcovered in the Neceſſary. The Coroner's Inqueſt had the matter under examination on Monday and Tueſday, and we hear have brought in their verdict *wilful murder*, and that the young woman is guarded till her health will permit her to be removed to gaol.

☞ Next Week will be publiſhed, Freeman's New-York Almanack, for the Year 1771.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Margaret, Hodge, from St. Chriſtophers; Charles, Candell, Hiſpaniola; Lydia, Freebody, jun. Rhode-Iſland; Joanna, Hopper; Ship Peggy, Lawrence, St. Euſtatia. Brig Friendſhip, Wallace, Jamaica. Schooner, Windſor, Daviſon, North-Carolina.

OUTWARD.

Ship New-York, Height; and Dutcheſs of Gordon, Winn, for London. Sloop Dove, Ferguſon, Philadelphia; Endeavour, Ellis, Virginia; Two Siſters, Smith, St. Croix; Sarah and Elizabeth, St. Euſtatia; Richard, Trill, Gibraltar. Brig Friendſhip, Wallace, Jamaica. Schooner Conſtant Friends, Brynon, Jamaica; Pine Grove, Boyd; and Liberty, Daviſon, St. Auguſtine.

CLEARED.

Sloop Mary, Morgan; and Richmond, M'Cloſkey, to Curacoa; St. Andrew, Bonner, Madiera; Humbird, Cox, Rhode-Iſland; Nancy, Elſworth, St. Auguſtine; Heſter, Lawnds, St. Croix. Brig Abraham, Vardill, Gibraltar, Roſe, Warden, Leith. Snow Peggy, Hiſtie, Jamaica; Mary, Hamilton, St. Domingo. Schooner Sea Flower, Cooper, Bermuda; Matty, Mackie, Virginia.

To be ſold, at public Vendue,

On Thurſday the 25th October inſtant, at the Merchant's-Coffee-House, the five undermentioned houſes and lots of ground, ſituated in Ann's-ſtreet, oppoſite Mrs. Huddleſton's, and near Alderman Brewerton's, viz.

No. 1. The corner houſe and lot of ground, late in occupation of Hutſon Goſs, Maſon.
2. The houſe and lot next door.
3. The houſe and lot do. do.
4. The houſe and lot do. do.
5. The houſe and lot do. do.

} all tenanted.

Alſo a houſe and lot of ground in Battoe-ſtreet, in occupation of William Williams painter. The ſaid houſe having a bake houſe and oven, very convenient for a baker. Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale; when an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſers. For further particulars enquire of the printer. 49 5z

MRS. JOHNSON, (formerly Mrs. Chetwood) informs the public, that ſhe keeps a houſe of entertainment, in the large and commodious houſe next adjoining the court-houſe, in Eliſabeth-Town, (formerly Mr. Shute's) alſo good ſtabling for horſes, and conveniencies for carriages. 49—

For SOUTH-CAROLINA,
The SLOOP
SALLY,
JESSE HUNT, Maſter,
WILL ſail in Ten Days:—
For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, on board, lying at Peck's Slip.—— 49 5z

POET'S CORNER.

ELEGY.

THE parting Sun reflects its Ev'ning Ray,
And Giant-Shadows variegate the Ground;
The wanton Kids forsake their harmless Play,
And solemn Silence reigns the Vale around.
Now Fancy leads her airy-plumed Train
Through mazy Walks, by gently-purling Rills;
Now Philomela swells her mournful Strain,
And all the Grove with softest Music fills.
Now roves at large the yoke-denying Hart,
Yet dreads the Hunter at the Peep of Dawn;
Now Sylvan Nymphs exert the vocal Art,
Whilst nimble Fairies trip it o'er the Lawn.
Here moss-grown Grots, and bubbling Streams are seen,
And gloomy Groves in stately Columns rise;
Here fruitful Meads, enamell'd all with green;
There, awful Mountains seem to prop the Skies.
Now Cynthia gilds the dew-bespangled Grove,
And casts profusely round her maiden Light;
Led by the Muse, thro' silent Paths I rove,
And please my Fancy with the varied Sight.
Behold that Rock, that rears its Head so high,
In rude Magnificence o'erlooks the Flood;
See on its Top the mangled Ruins lie,
Where once a Castle's stately Turrets stood.
There oft have Heroes crown'd the gen'rous Bowl,
And Virgins listen'd to their Lovers' Call;
And airy Mirth possess'd each happy Soul,
Whilst Bands of Music echo'd through the Hall.
Ah! now no Heroes quaff the flowing Bowls,
Nor sprightly Music chears the ruin'd Hall;
Nor Joys possess their now wide-parted Souls,
Nor Virgins listen to their Lovers' Call!
The creeping Ivy shades each tott'ring Tow'r,
And clasps the Ruins with a fond Embrace;
The Screech-Owls claim the melancholy Bow'r,
And boding Ravens hover round the Place.
How vain the Pageantry of Worldly Things!
And what is Grandeur but an empty Name?
Short-liv'd the Glory of the greatest Kings,
Tho' slaughter'd Nations raise their ill-got Fame:
Where is, alas! the Pride of Persia flown?
The Pomp of Rome, with all her Empires o'er;
And e'en where Ilium stood is scarcely known,
And haughty Carthage now exults no more.
Thus since Ambition yields to certain Fate,
By Reason prompted, sure, unerring Guide!
Let Virtue bless thy visionary State.
Whose Glory, Time nor Envy e'er can hide.

JOHN AMIEL,

At his Store in Smith-street, nearly opposite Mr. Augustus Van Horne's,——has for sale, wholesale and retale;

MADEIRA wine,
Red port do.
Spirits,
Brandy,
Rum,
Geneva,
Sugars,
Hyson and bohea tea,
Coffee and chocolate,
Cask and jar raisins,
Spices of all sorts,
Capers and olives,
Anchovies,
Tamarinds,
Durham mustard,
Pearl barley,
Corks,
Scotch and rappee snuffs,
French liquers,
Florence oil.

With a variety of other articles in the grocery way, in which he hopes for the favour and custom of his friends. 41 51

Dry Goods return'd from Antigua,

Which were not permitted to be landed last fall, out of the snow Jane, Davis Ross, master, from London.

A parcel of dry goods, suitable for the season, and will be sold at a cent. only, for cash, by

JACOBUS VAN ZANDT,

Near the Coffee-House;

ROSE blanket,
3 ½ point kersey Indian
Ditto,
2 ½ do.
2—do.
Bath coatings,
Blue naps,
Embossed serges and flannels,
Fine plain camblets,
Double do.
Bed bunts, 6-4 to 8-4,
Superfine Holland sheeting,
Mens mill'd hose,
Scarlet do.——Caps,
Womens leather shoes,
Rich green English damask,
Blue do.
Crimson do.
Pink do.
Yellow do.

As also a few pipes of genuine old Madeira wine, good brandy, with a quantity of bees-wax, raisins of the sun, in jars, &c. 48 51

To be charter'd immediately,

For any Part of the West-India Islands, On reasonable Terms,

THE Sloop MERCURY, (Bermuda built, single Deck, about 100 Tons burthen) HINSON GILBERT, Master, at Cruger's Wharf;—apply to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, or to the Captain.

New-York, Oct. 2, 1770. 48 51

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Robert Griffith, an insolvent, are required to pay the same on or before the the 1st of November next without fail, to John R. Myer, or John Alsop, Assignees. 48 51

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold,
(Price Nine Pence)
By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York,
A Pamphlet, entitled,
REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS,
Calculated for the Meridian of
FOUR COUNTIES in the PROVINCE of
NEW-YORK.

The GUITTAR,
TAUGHT By
W. C. HULETT,
DANCING-MASTER,

WHO has open'd his public DANCING-SCHOOL, at his House in Broad-Street, near the Corner of Beaver-Street, at three o'Clock in the Afternoons; and an Evening-School, for such Gentlemen and Ladies who cannot attend in the Day Time.—He Flatters himself that the Performance of several of his Scholars, has convinced the judicious and impartial, of his Ability as a Master.

He teaches the Minuet and Country Dances, by the Whole, by the Month, or Quarter,——and likewise the Violin, German Flute, and the Use of the small Sword. 48—

D. PROPERT,
Professor of MUSIC,

TAKES this Method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that he teaches the Organ, Harpsichord, Guittar, German Flute, &c. and has a variety of new Music, Roman Strings for Violins, and musical Instruments, among which is a very fine toned Harpsichord and a Forte Piano; all which he disposes of at Mr. Philip Kissick's, Wine Merchant, the upper End of Queen-Street. The above D. Propert gives out Plans for Organs, from 35l. to 500l. and every Business in the musical Way done with the greatest Honour and Expedition.

Music has ever been held in the highest Esteem, by the most exalted Characters, and finest Geniuses of almost every Age and Nation. The pleasing Sensations and fine Movements of the various Passions which Music is capable of exciting in the human Breast, have deservedly placed it in the highest Class of mechanical, and most pleasing of the liberal Arts.

Tho' the Body and Mind are so very different in their Natures, there is such an intimate Relation between them, that they are mutually affected, in a very high Degree, by each other; when either is disordered and uneasy, the other participates, and becomes incapable of a free Exercise of its natural Powers; In like manner, when either the Body or Mind can exercise its Faculties with the greatest Freedom and Alacrity, they are each mutually affected, and are then in the fittest Disposition for the most noble Employments of which their Natures are capable.

Music, which is an agreeable Modulation of Sounds harmonizing with the Tone of the Nerves and Organs of hearing in the human Body, has a most powerful Influence in producing such bodily Sensations, as affect the mind, with the various Passions of which those Sounds are expressive; and is therefore capable of raising the Soul into Dispositions for the most pleasing, useful and noble purposes.

Music says Mr. Addison, when thus applied, raises noble Hints in the Mind of the Hearer, and fills it with great Conceptions; it strengthens Devotion and advances Praise into Rapture; it lengthens every Act of Worship and produces more lasting and permanent Impressions in the Mind, than those which accompany any transient Forms of Words that are uttered in the ordinary Method of religious Worship; Pleasure and Duty, go hand in hand, and the greater our Satisfaction is, the greater is our Religion. There is no other Art so various perhaps and universal in its Influence, as Music. It inkindles in Battle, and elevates in the Temple: Solemnizes the Funeral and exhilerates the Banquet; transports us in the Chorus and ravishes in the Solo Parts; cheers and inspirits in the Chace and Ball Room, and lulls and composes in the Grove and Bed Chamber; it sooths in Distress, amuses in Melancholy, and entertains in Solitude; and as it charms and harmonizes Youth, it delights and solaces old Age; nay, it melts the Tyrant into Tenderness and softens the Barbarian into Sense and Civility; it may be said to be the very Language of Nature, and almost cœval with Nature itself; for it has Expression for all the various Passions and Emotions of the Heart and Soul, and like Painting and Beauty is not confined to any one particular Nation, but understood and admired all the World over; and like Poetry and Religion, the most Authentic as well as the most Sublime and inspired Memorials of Antiquity, abound with Instances of its marvellous Effects. It cannot therefore be wondered at, that this Art has obtained the Patronage, Regard and Praises of the greatest Personages, and hath been the Delight and Study of every polished and ingenious Nation, in all Climates and in all Ages.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the colony of New-Jersey, at their next session at Perth-Amboy, which is to commence on the 26th inst. for a law to confirm a certain agreement lately made between the agents of the colony of New-York, and the colony of New-Jersey, respecting the line lately decreed by his Majesty's commissioners; and the claim of the settlers near the same, being bona fide purchasers of the lands they possess under either of the said colonies.

Perth-Amboy, Sept. 12th, 1770. 46 49

WANTED,
As a CLERK and MANAGER,

A Person who understands Book-keeping by double Entry, at an Iron Work about Forty Five Miles from this City, he must be well recommended.

N. B. Also a Person who understands making and steeling Smith's Anvils, will meet with great Encouragement. Enquire of the Printer. 37 50

New-Jersey, Sept. 19, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that Joseph Sacket, jun. late of the City of New-York, Surgeon, intends to make Application to the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, at their next Session, to be discharged from his Creditors, in Consequence of an Assignment made in New-York, of his Estate in October 1769. 47 70

SCRIVENER's OFFICE,
27th Sept. 1770.

SUMS from Two to Eight Hundred Pounds, at this Time to be lent, on good real or personal Security, in or near this City; and a considerable Sum to discount good Bonds, Bills, and Notes, or to lend on Bottomry.

Mr. Knapp assures those Gentlemen who may favour him with putting out their Money, that the utmost Care will be taken of their Interest, and such as are in want of Cash may depend of being served with the utmost Secrecy, on a Commission of Ten Shillings in the Hundred Pounds; also absolute Conveyances, Mortgages, Wills, and all other Instruments in Writing drawn effectually to answer the Purposes intended, on a Charge strictly agreeable to the present difficult Times; and on the usual easy Fee of one Dollar, the most candid and satisfactory Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity, whereby to avoid the commencing and defending such Suits, which only can be productive of great Trouble and Expence, many Times to Persons in low Circumstances utter Ruin.

All other the general Business of this Office executed with the most immediate Dispatch.

P. S. A very commodious well situated House and large Gardens, with Coach-House, Stables, and all other Conveniences in this City, to be sold or let, and entered upon immediately. Inquire at the Office. 47 50

Middlesex County, ss.

BY *Order of Stephen Skinner, and Jonathan Frazee, Esqrs; two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County; Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of of Andrew Bisset, an Insolvent Debtor, to shew Cause if any they have, before the said Judges on the Eighteenth Day of October next at Two o'Clock of said Day, at the House of Elijah Dunham in Perth-Amboy, why an Assignment of said Insolvent Estate should not be made and he be discharged from his Confinement agreeable to a late Act of Assembly passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.* 47 59

To be SOLD,
At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 19th Day of October Instant, on the Premises, or at private Sale any Time before.

A Farm of Land well improved, containing 230 or 240 Acres, belonging to Barnard Rynlander. It lies on the Manor of Pellham, in the County of West-Chester and Province of New-York, between East Chester and New-Rochell, it joins to the Land of Philip Pell and Joseph Drake (the late Farm of Benjamin Bowne) bordering on the Boston Road. Any Person inclining to Purchase at private Sale, the Whole or the one Half, may apply to Barnard Rynlander in New-York, who will agree on reasonable Terms, and give an indisputable Title for the same. 47 15

—Homines ad Deos nullâ re propriùs accedunt, quàm Salutem hominibus dando, CICERO.

DOCTOR GRAHAM,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, from LONDON,
Takes this Method to acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT he may be consulted at his apartments, at Mrs. French's in Maiden-lane, in this city, in all the disorders incident to the human body; but particularly in the diseases of the *Eyes* and *Ears*. Patients who choose it, or whose disorders require it, may be attended at their own houses.

All that the Doctor chooses to say concerning his medical abilities, is, that after several years study at the justly celebrated University of Edinburgh, he has travelled and attended upon the Hospitals and Infirmaries in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, &c. as well as the lectures of the most eminent professors in several parts of Europe. He has resided in Maryland, about twelve months, and in that time he hath happily restored great numbers to their sight and hearing, who had been deemed incurable by other Practitioners.

The anatomy of the human body in general, has always been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of those important organs, to which nature has assigned the most useful offices of life, the eyes and ears, have for several years particularly engaged his attention: From thence he endeavoured to deduce upon rational principles, methods of cure now confirmed and improved by the nicest observations, in the course of a very extensive practice.

Female Complaints in general, especially those disorders to which that delicate sex are, at a certain period of life liable, he has been very successful in removing.

Cancers, old Sores, and obstinate *scorbutic Ulcers*, are likewise cured with certainty, and, for the most part, without any painful operation.

Notwithstanding this city is at present supplied with Practitioners in physic and surgery, eminent in their profession, worthy and capable of the weighty, the important charge with which they are entrusted; yet, as it hath been a constant rule with the Doctor never to demand any money from those whose diseases he may judge incurable, but on the contrary, to administer, *gratis*, such directions as may alleviate the maladies they have the misfortune to labour under: And in consideration of the great success which has attended his practice, his tenderness and moderation, to even the poorest individual, he hopes he stands recommended to some share of the favour of the candid and respectable inhabitants of these parts of British America, who can readily distinguish true merit from pretended knowledge. 42—

TO BE SOLD, BY
ADAM GILCHRIST,
IN DOCK-STREET.

AN assortment of the newest fashion'd superfine broad cloths, blue, scarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; bread and narrow gold and silver shoulder knots, eppelytes, shalloons, &c. &c. 37—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

LONDON, August 1.

When the last letters were received at Smyrna from Constantinople, a general consternation prevailed over the whole city, on news being received that the Turkish fleet had been beat by the Russians. It was added that the Grand Signior had retired to Adrianople, for fear of an insurrection.

August 3. *It is said an express is arrived with an account of a general engagement between the Turkish and Russian armies, which lasted fourteen hours. For the first twelve hours the victory was doubtful; but at last the Turks gave way, as reported, having lost 100,000 men.*

By advice from Lisbon we learn, that a preternatural motion of the earth was felt there on the 15th of last June, which shook several edifices, but was not attended with any bad consequences. The phaenomenon happened at four o'clock in the afternoon, and was preceded by a dead calm.

Aust. 4. *A Bashaw of Three Tails is soon expected in London, from Constantinople, as Ambassador Extraordinary from the Grand Signior.*

The last Blow was given to every part of Lord Northington's negotiation for settling a new Ministry, on Thursday night last, at a meeting of certain Great Personages, not far from St. James's Street.

Several prudent measures and regulations are agreed on, relative to the dock-yards, and orders are issued for carrying them into execution immediately.——To shut the door when the steed is stolen, is the summit of our present ministerial policy.

AUGUST 4. The following is a copy of a letter, which is said to be now circulating in Yorkshire, preparatory to the approaching meeting of the Freeholders on the 26th of this month. JULY 1770.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of York.

GENTLEMEN,

"It has been the characteristic of your conduct in the present unhappy times, to have connected the most spirited efforts for the preservation of the constitution with the most respectful attachment to the person of our Sovereign, and the tenderest regard for the peace of our kingdom. A review of that conduct may serve to strengthen you in the same temperate perseverance.

"You saw the repeated expulsions of a County Representative, legally returned to Parliament, upon a complicated indefinite charge: You saw those expulsions, repugnant to the principles of the Constitution, followed by the unprecedented admission of a stranger, actually rejected by the Freeholders. The first transports of your astonishment at these assertions of a power in one branch of the Legislature to create incapacities by vote, and to give to ordinances the force of laws, were succeeded by the hope, that a speedy reversal of so dangerous an usurpation, would have fixed for ever the great land-marks of law and liberty. But the subsequent and deliberate avowal of the same doctrines upon solemn argument, gave the last blow to the sacred right of election.

"As soon as the prorogation had taken place, you returned your thanks to the Yorkshire Representatives, for having preserved the purity of their conduct in the midst of contagion. And you gave the most solemn utterance to your distress, by carrying, in a body of 12,000 loyal Freeholders, your complaints to the feet of your Sovereign. The respectful and affectionate terms in which those complaints were expressed, conveyed throughout the kingdom, hope to the afflicted, moderation to the intemperate, and confusion to the guilty.

"No redress hath yet been obtained: The same abhorred principle, by which the House of Commons may become the Representatives of a small part only of the electors, hath since been confirmed with every circumstance of insult and aggravation. And when the people of England looked after the consolation of a declaratory Bill to prevent the repetition of the injury, even that was denied; the Bill was strangled.

"Under a well-grounded fear that doctrines so destructive to our liberties may be established by time and acquiescence, you are now about to carry a further appeal to that sacred Person, in whose hands alone the constitutional means of redress are lodged, and from whose justice and goodness, we alone hope for the exertion of those means.

"Proceed to this end and prosper; but continue to unite respect and firmness, continue to deserve the approbation of the Wise and Good."

[*Left out of a former Paper for Want of Room.*]

DESCRIPTION of the MOREA.

THE peninsula of the Morea (the ancient Peloponnesus,) now invaded by the Russians, has on the south-east, the isthmus of Corinth, which joins it to the main land of Greece; and, in its narrowest place is not above four or five miles over from one sea to the other. On the south it has the Gulph of Lepanto, (famous in history for the victory gained there, October 2, 1571, by the Venetian fleet, commanded by Don John of Austria, over the Turks; 30,000 Turks being killed, and 20,000 Christian slaves set at liberty:) on the north-west the Gulph of Patras; the Ionian Sea on the south-west; the Sea of Candia on the south; the Ægean Sea on the east, and the Gulph of Engia on the south-east. It lies between 36 and 38 degrees of north latitude. Its present name is derived from *Morus*, a mulberry-tree, in Greek, *Morea*, because those trees grew naturally there in great plenty.

After many Revolutions, it became subject to the Emperor Manuel Comnenus, about the year 1150; who, at his death, divided it among his seven sons. These Princes were called Despotes. Demetrius and Thomas, the brothers of Constantine Palæologus, were the last of these Despotes; for, in their time, the Turkish Sultan, Mahomet II. took the Morea, and expelled the Venetians that were there. The Turks kept it till 1687, when the Venetians retook it, under General Morosine, (whereby he obtained the title of Peloponnesian,) and it was entirely resigned to them by the treaty of Carlowitz: But, in 1715, the Turks again made themselves masters of the whole Morea, and have kept possession of it ever since.

Patras, now besieged, or taken by the Russians, is situated on a hill, about a mile from the sea, at the foot of a high mountain, with a valey between, ten miles from the mouth of the Gulph of Lepanto, towards the south. It derives its name from one Patreus, who enlarged the city, it having been built by Eumelus, who learned from Triptolemus the art of building. It is still the See of an Archbishop, who has a thousand churches in his province. The Turks have here six mosques; and the Jews four synagogues. The whole number of inhabitants is supposed to be four or five thousand.

The Castles, called the Dardanelles, which defend the Strait that leads from the Archipelago, to Constantinople, were built by Mahomet IV. in 1649. The waters that pass through this canal, out of the Propontis, are as rapid as if they flowed beneath a bridge, and when the north wind blows no ship can enter, but when it is south, there is scarce any current at all; so that the passage may be forced without much danger, the Castles being four miles asunder. The Turkish artillery, however monstrous it looks will not much annoy the ships, if they have a good wind, and go in a file. The port-holes of the cannon, belonging to these Castles, look like coach-house doors; but the cannon, which Tournefort says are the largest he ever saw, not being set on carriages, cannot fire above once: And who would dare to load them in the presence of ships of war, that would pour in such broadsides upon them, as would soon demolish the walls of the Castles, which are not terrassed, and bury beneath their ruins both guns and gunners? Half a dozen bombs would do the business.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Sept. 6.

On Tuesday last the sloop Sally, of New-York, Jesse Hunt, master, arrived here from St. Augustine, having on board sundry New-York goods for sale, and also consignments to sundry persons in this town; but our late resolutions not admitting any trade with New-Yorkers, he is to put to sea again, the first fair wind, on his return home, without landing any goods whatever.

Yesterday William Gerard De Brahm, Esq; his Majesty's Surveyor General for the southern district of America, arrived here in his tender the Wren, employed in surveying the coast, having been obliged, by stress of weather, to put into Savannah river, as well as here; but is to proceed on the survey again, as soon as the sun has crossed the equinox.

SALEM, *Sept.* 25. 1770.

Miss Namah Leech, of Beverly, who was in this Town a few days since, excited the curiosity of Numbers to see her, as a very remarkable Instance of dwarfish stature, being but about 25 Inches in Heighth. She is 52 years of age.

Capt. Masury, in the Brig Greyhound, who arrived here last Sunday, in five weeks from Madeira, informs, that Commodore Gambier, in his Majesty's Ship Sailsbury, of 50 Guns, arrived there the day before he sailed, bound to Boston, to take the Command of his Majesty's Ships in these Parts, in the Room of Commodore Hood, now at Halifax. There was no other Man of War with Commodore Gambier execept the Doliphin, bound to the East Indies.

BOSTON, October 1.

Last Evening we were informed by a melancholy Messenger from Newberry-Port, that Yesterday Morning about VI o'Clock, at that Place, the Rev. and renowned GEORGE WHITEFIELD, Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Countess of Huntingdon, &c. &c. was, by a sudden Mandate, summoned to the Bosom of his Saviour! He had been preaching in divers Parts of this Province since his Arrival from the Southward, with his usual Diligence and Energy; was now from a Tour to the Province of New-Hampshire on his return to this Town, but being seized with a Fit of Asthma, was in a very short space translated from the Labours of this Life, to the entertainment of a better.——Of this truly pious and very extraordinary Personage, little can be said but what every Friend to vital Christianity who has sat under his Ministration will readily attest: In his public Performances throughout Europe, and on several different, in most Parts of British America; he has, for a long Course of Years, astonished the World as a prodigy of Eloquence and Devotion! With what Frequency and Cheerfulness did he ascend the Desk, the Language of his Actions being ever, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Master's Business"; With what divine Pathos, did he not plead with, and persuade by the most engaging Incitements, the Impenitent Sinner to the Practice of Piety and Virtue! Filled with the Spirit of Grace, he spoke from the Heart; and with a Fervency of Zeal, perhaps unequalled since the Days of the Apostles, ornamented the celestial Animations of the Preacher, with the graceful and most enticing Charms of Rhetoric and Oratory. From the Pulpit he was unrivalled in the command of an ever crouded and admiring Auditory; nor was he less entertaining and instructive in his private Conversation and Deportment: Happy in a remarkable Ease of Address, willing to communicate, studious to edify, and formed to amuse; such in more retired Life, was the Character, whose Departure we lament; and while a peculiar Pleasantry enlivened and rendered his Company agreeable, his Conversation was ever marked with the greatest Objects of his Pursuit, Virtue and Religion! It were to be wished, that the good Impressions of his Ministry may be long retained; and that the rising Generation, like their pious Ancestors, may catch a Spark of that ætherial Flame which burnt with such Lustre, in the Sentiments and Practice of this faithful Servant of the Most High GOD.

Last Wednesday the General Assembly of this Province met at Harvard College in Cambridge, at Ten o'Clock there was a Quorum of the House of Representatives; but the Lieut. Governor not being in Town, the Weather being rainy, they adjourned till the Afternoon, and then for the same Reason, further adjourned till the next Morning.—On Thursday a Committee waited on his Honour to acquaint him that the House were sitting in the Chapel, and were earnestly desirous that the General Assembly might be removed to its ancient and legal Seat the Town-House in Boston.—Soon after a Message came down from the Lieut. Governor to acquaint the House that his Honour was in the Chair, and directed their Attendance in the Council Chamber; whereupon the Speaker and the House went up to the Philosophy Room, where his Honour delivered a Speech to both Houses, and the Representatives returned to the Chapel.—The Speech was read, and the consideration of it referred to a Committee of nine Members, of which the Speaker was Chairman, who the next Day reported, that it was for the Interest of the Province still to adhere to their former Resolution not to proceed to the public Business. It was then moved and ordered that the Consideration of the Report be postponed till Wednesday next, and that in the mean Time Expresses be sent to call in all the absent Members.—On Saturday the House voted to observe Wednesday next as a Day of Prayer, to seek the Direction and Favour of Almighty GOD, and sent the Vote to the Council Board where it was unanimously concurred—It is certain we have at present a Choice of Difficulties; the Times therefore require the greatest Fortitude as well as Wisdom.—The previous Step which the two Houses have resolved to take, viz. to make their humble Application to *Him*, who is the *Father of Light*, and from whom every *good Gift* comes, will therefore certainly be approved of by all excepting those whose Censure is the greatest Applause.

Yesterday Capt. Hamilton, in a Ship from Bristol, bound to Virginia, put in here to refit, having sprung a Leak.

NEWPORT, October 1.

The 23d Inst. the Snow Polly, Capt. William Scott, from Virginia, bound for Boston, was cast away at Elixabeth Islands; Vessel and Cargo intirely lost, except a few Barrels of Flour. The Crew, consisting of eleven Whites and Two Blacks were saved, seven of whom were brought in here last Tuesday, by Capt. David Ross, from Barbados. The Cargo of said Snow consisted of 4000 Bushels of Wheat, some Flour and Flaxseed.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 4.

Captain Robinson from Lisbon, informs, that advice was received there, that the Danes had bombarded Algiers, and destroyed all the forts.

A Letter received by the late Committee of Philadelphia, since their Resignation, from Boston.

Boston, September 15, 1770.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Merchants of this Place not having had the Pleasure of hearing from you for a considerable Time, and being sensible of the Expediency of a constant Intercourse and Communication of Sentiments between the Colonies, who have entered into a common Agreement, have determined in a Meeting held the 11th Day of September Instant, to request your Sentiments at this critical and alarming Juncture, when so considerable an Event has taken Place, as the unhappy Defection of the City of New-York, and when high-handed Attempts have been made on our constitutional Liberties, and still more formidable Movements threaten our most established Rights.

We make no Doubt from your usual Firmness, that on this important Occasion you will keep in View, that a steady Union of the Colonies in some common Measure is the only Means of preserving their invaluable Rights, whenever attacked.

We think it proper to express to you our Opinion, that the Arts made use of by our Enemies to weaken our Hands, renders it of the utmost Importance, that all Methods should be taken to strengthen the Union that now subsists in the Colonies. We therefore propose, that there be a Meeting of Committees of Merchants from the neighbouring Governments, to determine upon some Plan for that happy Purpose. That the Non-importation Agreement shall remain in its present Force, till some Relaxation shall be agreed upon by the Committees, and reported, if they, when assembled, shall judge any such Relaxation necessary.

If you should join in Sentiment with us, we desire that you would appoint a Time and Place for a general Meeting as soon as may be, and that you would acquaint the Colonies of the Jersies, Connecticut and Rhode-Island, as well as ourselves, with your Resolutions, mentioning what Number you shall send, and we shall, in the mean Time, acquaint those Governments of this Proposal. Should a Consideration of the Necessity of preserving a general Harmony through the Colonies, incline you to invite the City of New-York to accede to the Proposal, it will be agreeable to us, that they should act in Concert with the Committees, provided they first give Satisfaction to them.

We are, with Esteem, Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servants.

To the Committee of Merchants at Philadelphia

Mr. PRINTER,

Please to give the following Account a Place in your next Paper, and you'll oblige yours, H. S.

NOT long since, there was an Account in the printed Papers of New-York, of one Cyrus, a sober Christian Indian, belonging to Montauck, on the East End of Long-Island, having put an End to his Life, by stabbing himself; which Relation was not true, nor any Part of it. I am well acquainted with him, and do believe him to be a sincere good Christian, as he professes to be; and assure you and the Public, that this Day two of his Neighbours, a white Man and an Indian, were at my House, and told me that four or five Days ago, they saw him well at his House. *New York, October 6, 1770.*

TO BE SOLD, for no FAULT,

A *Middle aged Negro Wench, with her Child four Years old, capable of doing all Manner of house Work, alſo a Negro Girl about Sixteen Years old, all born in this Country. Enquire of the Printer.* 47 50.

LOST in the Sound oppoſite Stanford, on Tueſday the 25th of September, a Long Boat, about twelve Feet long, Maker's Name I. R. lately graved, her Bottom with Pitch, and her Sides with Turpentine, has a Piece newly put on her Stern with 4 Spikes, has 1 ſuppoſe 2 Fatham of Cable with her, about one Year old, No. 66 or 96. Whoever takes up ſaid Boat and leaves her at New-York, with Mr. John Riker, at Burling's-Slip, or gives him Intelligence, or ſends the Boat or Word to me at Fairfield in Connecticut, ſhall receive One Dollar Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by me

47 50. GEORGE MORHOUSE.

AT

Ogden's, Laight, & Company,

VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, Eaſt New-Jerſey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other caſtings uſually made at Air furnaces; ſuch as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various ſizes, potaſh kettles and ſugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath ſtoves for burning coal, iron ſtoves for work-ſhops and ſhips cabbins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and ſizes, half hundred and ſmaller weights. As their metal is of the beſt quality, and the conſtruction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the moſt improved; their ware is equal if not ſuperior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general ſuperior to Engliſh hammers, &c.

Any perſon wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his ſtore in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or of Moſes Ogden, at the furnace. Caſtings of a particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above perſons.

N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

Wanted to go to Virginia, *on good Wages,*

A Sober ſingle Man, of a good Character, who underſtands the Smith's Buſineſs and is a good Workman.

ALSO,

Will be wanted the beginning of December next, a ſingle Man of like Character, who underſtands the tending and Management of a Merchant's Mill, in the ſame Place, who may likewiſe hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer at the Exchange. 36—

A Moſt accurate and excellent map of the colony of Virginia, taken from actual ſurveys, finely engraved and beautifully printed on 4 ſheets of royal paper, price 30s. Virginia currency, each (equal to 5 dollarrs) may be had on application to the printer, where one of the maps may be ſeen. 43—

THE impoſition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their moſt ſacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itſelf impolitic, abſurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herſelf; Yet, notwithſtanding the abſurdity of the meaſure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles ſo neceſſary to us, that it was with reaſon ſuppoſed we could not do without them, and therefore ſhould be compelled by our wants, to ſubmit to the impoſition.

The reſolutions of the colonies to ſtop importation from Great Britain, till ſhe retracted her unjuſt claims, was judiciouſly calculated to anſwer the end, but defective in making proviſion for a ſupply of the neceſſary articles by other means.——If this ſupply cannot be obtained, for articles of abſolute neceſſity, it is impoſſible that our agreement for non-importation ſhould long ſubſiſt, or anſwer the end propoſed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the deſign, and would preſerve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all poſſible encouragement to the manufactures among ourſelves, of thoſe neceſſary articles, on which Great Britain has impoſed duties. Among theſe articles none is more neceſſary and conſiderable than paper,——now more eaſily ſupplied, among our ſelves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers——Without rags it is impoſſible for them to ſupply us with paper,—There are rags abundantly ſufficient for the purpoſe, if people would only be at the pains to ſave them.—The value to each perſon is ſuch a triſle, they do not think it worth while, but they ſhould not ſave them merely for the value to themſelves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the ſervice they would do their country, in whoſe welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raiſe a quantity ſufficient to anſwer the end,—And ſurely thoſe who will not be at the pains of this little ſervice, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be ſo eſteemed.

☞ Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and ſells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

LEFT to be publiſh'd, by Subſcription, A Pamphlet, entitled, A True and Faithful Narrative of the Love Intrigues of the Author, William Clark, Soldier in his Majeſty's 29th Regiment of Foot,——in which is given, a faithful Account of his Courtſhip Marriage and Bedding with Mary Nowel, Daughter of Joſeph Nowel, Boat-builder, at North End Boſton; with a Deſcription how much he ſuffered on ſaid Account.——The Piece will make about 60 Pages in Octavo, in which the Reader will find Satisfaction.

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